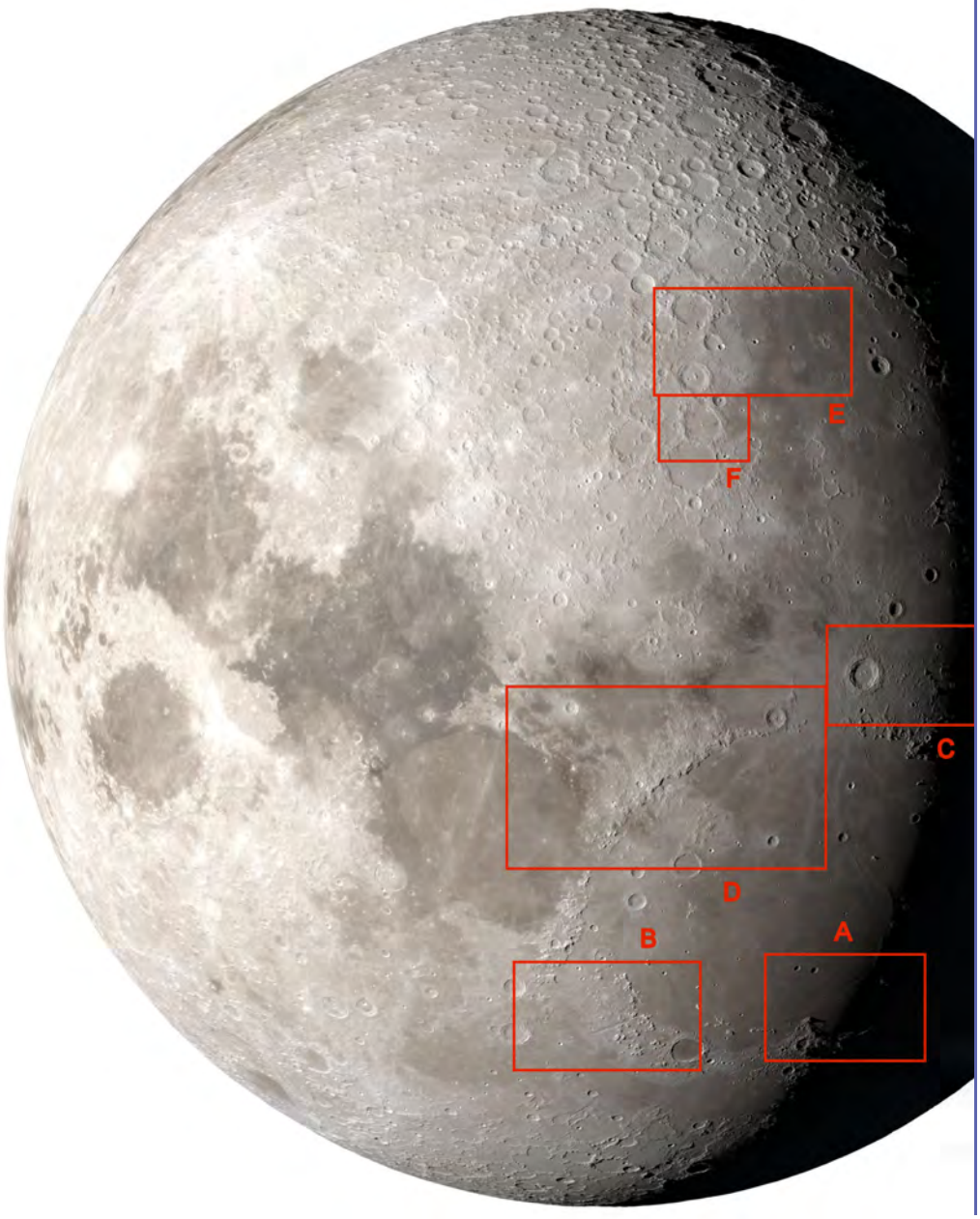
OBSERVE the MOON

International OBSERVE THE MOON NIGHT 2020

SATURDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE MOON MAP with SELECTED TELESCOPIC OBJECTS



Moon Map

This map depicts the Moon as it will appear from the southern hemisphere at approximately 2 a.m. GMT / 11 p.m. Brasilia on International Observe the Moon Night, September 26, 2020. Many of the best views will occur along the terminator (the line between the day and night side of the Moon).

Selected Telescopic Objects

Some of the more interesting lunar landforms that have favorable lighting for viewing tonight are identified here. Details for each are on the reverse side of this map.

A. Sinus Iridum
B. Alpine Valley
C. Copernicus Crater and Hortensius Domes
D. Apennine Mountains
E. Straight Wall
F. Alphonsus Crater

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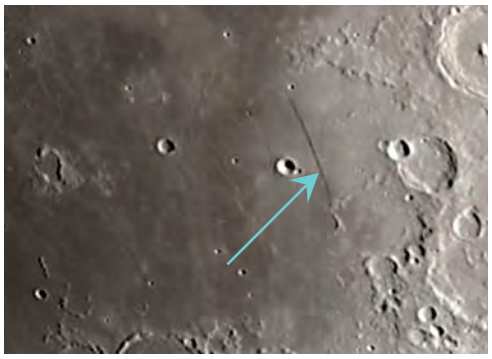
Selected Objects for Telescopic Viewing

A. Sinus Iridum, the "Bay of Rainbows," lies along the northwest edge of Mare Imbrium. Watch tonight as peaks along the northwest inland side of the bay light up as they catch the rays of the lunar sunrise. Note how compressional wrinkle ridges along the solidified lava floor of Imbrium and Iridum look like lines of ocean waves entering the bay.

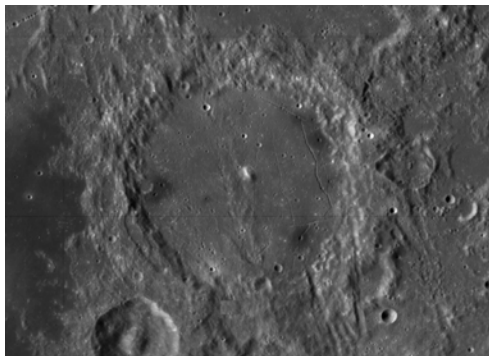
B. Alpine Valley: The Moon's Alps Mountains form the northeastern rim of the Imbrium impact basin, which now holds the vast lava plains of Mare Imbrium. The mountains are cut through by the 190 km long and 10 km wide Alpine Valley. The Alpine Valley is an example of a graben, formed when land sinks between two parallel faults

C. Copernicus is a magnificent 93 km diameter crater with terraced walls, a flat floor, and a group of central peaks towering 1200 m above the floor. The crater is over 3700 m deep. To the west of Copernicus, just emerging into the lunar dawn and just north of the small crater Hortensius, you may be able to catch glimpses of a cluster of small, round, blister-like landforms. These are the Hortensius Domes, classic examples of low lunar shield volcanoes.

D. Enjoy some of the Moon's most spectacular mountain scenery among the towering peaks of the Apennine Mountains. This range, part of the east rim of the Imbrium impact basin, is 250 km long and reaches over 5 km high. The Apollo 15 landing site is located along the range's western edge.



E. Straight Wall: Also known as Rupes Recta, the most spectacular example of a lunar fault cuts a long, straight line across the floor of Mare Nubium. Along its 120-km length, the ground steps up from west to east along a scarp that in places is more than 400 meters high. This fascinating feature stands out even in small telescopes.



F. Alphonsus Crater measures 110 km in diameter and was the target of the 1965 Ranger 9 robotic lunar mission. A network of straight rilles fracturing the floor of the crater test the best seeing conditions and optics. Dark patches of volcanic ash deposits are easier to see. These were erupted from small volcanic craters along the rilles.

Detailed images are from **NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter** with north up and lunar west to the left. Find more high-resolution images of the Moon at:

lroc.sese.asu.edu
trek.nasa.gov/moon